THE ADVANTAGES OF THE HANOVER Succeſſion, AND *Engliſh* INGRATITUDE

Freely and Impartially Conſidered and Examined.

Reſtraint from Ill, is Freedom to the Wiſe;
But Engliſhmen *do all Reſtraint deſpiſe.*
Seldom contented, often in the Wrong;
Hard to be pleas'd at all, and never long.
Bad Kings with Force they eagerly ſubdue;
The Good with conſtant Clamours they purſue,
And did King J——s *reign they'd murmur too.*
True Engliſh GRATITUDE *is always ſuch*
To hate the Hand which does oblige too much.
Experience tells us, 'tis the Engliſh *Way,*
Their Benefactors *to Betray.*— P——r.

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THE ADVANTAGES OF THE HANOVER Succeſſion, *etc.*

THE Cauſe of Truth, being that of Virtue likewiſe, naturally becomes the Cauſe of every Man who pays any Regard to either. But it neceſſarily becomes ſuch, when the Welfare of Millions depends, in great Meaſure, on the Illuſtration of one ſingle but important *Truth*, which, tho' of publick Utility to be univerſally known, is however endeavour'd to be diſguis'd, with all the Art and Subterfuge human Invention is capable of.

It is no leſs the Intereſt of every Foreigner who is a Friend to Liberty, than of *Engliſhmen* themſelves, that *England* ſhould be free and happy. And let me add, 'tis no leſs the Wiſh and Deſire of thoſe Foreigners particularly, whom the *Engliſh* affect to deſpiſe moſt, and be moſt jealous of. It would ſeem

a Contradiction for a Nation to be jealous of a People they deſpiſe, Jealouſy implying either an imaginary or real Superiority; but as much a Paradox as it may ſeem, 'tis unhappily but too much a *Truth*, that the *Engliſh* are immeaſurably jealous of the People in the World that wiſh them beſt, and are leaſt able to hurt them in their Trade, if they did not; and, at the ſame time, deſpiſe and ridicule the ſame Nation, to whom they are more eſſentially oblig'd than to all *Europe* beſides.

But whence does this impolitic Contradiction proceed, of being jealous of Friends, and deſpiſing Benefactors? Why, primarily from *Nature*, and ſecondly from *Diſappointment*. By *Nature*, *Engliſhmen* are more *ſelf-intereſted* than any other Nation, and conſequently jealous of all Nations; and imbibing from the ſame Source, more *ſelf-opinion* than any other People, they neceſſarily deſpiſe all Foreigners. And if it be true, that *Ingratitude* thrives in this Soil more than any other, it will eaſily be accounted for, why *Engliſhmen* ſhould deſpiſe moſt thoſe Foreigners they are moſt oblig'd to.

But not to recur to, or rely altogether on the phyſical Cauſe of modern *Engliſh* Prejudice to their beſt Friends, there are the moſt convincing Reaſons for ſuppoſing that it is owing as much to *Diſappointment*, as

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to *Nature*. I don't ſay but the Soil was fruitful by *Nature*, and fitted for the Seeds of *Diſcontent* and *Prejudice*; but unleſs *Diſappointment* had begot *Malice*, and whetted its Invention, the baleful Harveſt had never been ſo ripe and plenteous as we ſee it.

I did not think I ſhould have occaſion of carrying my Obſervations beyond the preſent and late Reigns; but find it neceſſary to go a Step higher, in order to ſhew the Origin of that *Diſappointment*, whoſe Fruits have poiſoned the Minds of the People, and ſpread Infection throughout the Iſland.

The immortal King *William* had no ſooner projected and ſecured to us the Bleſſing of the preſent Royal Family; but the ſecret Friends of Hereditary Right whiſper'd to all the People, that that glorious Prince had the Intereſt of *Holland*, his Native Country, in View; by fixing the Succeſſion on a foreign Family, who ſhould ſacrifice the Commerce of theſe Nations to the *Dutch*, in order to ſecure their Poſſeſſion by the Alliance of the States. As combuſtible Matter ſoon takes fire, it can't be wonder'd, that the Incendiaries of that Reign gained Ground among a People naturally jealous of Foreigners, and leſs inclined to ſift things coolly, and perhaps leſs capable of diſtinguiſhing Truth than any under the Sun.

From that Time the Infection ſpread itſelf, and increas'd ſo faſt, that towards the latter

latter End of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, it was of ſo vaſt a Growth, that, had not many wiſe and ſteady great Men ſtept in to their Country's Relief and interpos'd, we ſhould never have had the Happineſs of ſeeing the Succeſſion take place.

The late King, who had an exact Liſt of the Friends and Enemies to his Succeſſion, wiſely diſtinguiſh'd them on his Acceſſion; and could do no leſs, without ſacrificing his own Intereſt and lying under the vile Imputation, of being as ingrateful as too many *Engliſhmen* have been ſince, to his Family and Country.

From that prudent and neceſſary Diſtinction however, came all the big Evils *England* had complained of ever ſince. Hence ſprung *Diſappointment*, ſo keen in the Hands of the artful and malicious; and hence aroſe chiefly that general *Prejudice* to the Succeſſion, HANOVER and *Hanoverians*, which has clogged all our Meaſures, and given Foreigners the moſt unfavourable Idea of *Engliſhmen*.

The Infection had been ſo induſtriouſly and artfully infuſed, (and by the meddling Clergy particularly) during moſt of King *William*'s, and all Queen *Anne*'s Reign; that the late King, to rely upon and gratify his real Friends, had really diſobliged, that is, *diſappointed* the Majority of the Nobility and Gentry of the Nation.

'Tis

'Tis eaſy to imagine how the *Diſappointment* of ſuch vaſt Numbers muſt have operated among a People more prone to change, more hard to pleaſe, and more prejudic'd to Foreigners, than any in the World. The Wiſdom of his late Majeſty, and the Uprightneſs of his Government prevented any ſignal bad Conſequence, from the Malice of the *Diſappointed* in that Reign: But however prudent, tender and equitable that great Prince was, he was not able to prevent the ſpreading the Infections *Prejudice* contracted at the Time of his Acceſſion particularly, and ſome time before.

As his preſent Majeſty trod in the Steps of his wiſe and auguſt Father, and had, like him, diſtinguiſh'd and employ'd the old and ſtanch Friends of his Royal Houſe, it could not be expected that the *Diſappointed* had ſlacken'd their Pace, or abated of their Rage and Inveteracy. On the contrary, their Fury increaſing, they doubled their Efforts to poiſon the People: And they ſucceeded beyond the Hopes of the moſt ſanguine among themſelves; but it was by means of the Acceſſion to their Confederacy of ſome of the Family Servants, who, by having over-rated their Services, had oblig'd their Maſters to diſcharge them.

My Deſign not being to give a Hiſtory of our Parties and Factions, but to ſhew from Reaſon and Facts, that we are obliged

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in *Gratitude* as well as Intereſt, to write in Support of the Auguſt Family, whom Providence has bleſſed us with, I ſhall endeavour, by illuſtrating the Important Truth which our ſecret Enemies would diſguiſe, to wear away that *Prejudice* to *Hanover* and the *Succeſſion*, which has been already very injurious to this Nation, and may be fatal to it, if ſuffered to take deeper Root in the Minds of our People.

The Common People of this Nation are fickle, murmuring, and head-ſtrong like their Betters; but then they are more honeſt and ſincere. This is ſo far the Opinion of moſt Foreigners, that a late ingenious Foreign Writer, ſpeaking of *England*, ſays, *That if there be any Religion or Virtue there, it was among the common People only.* I won't anſwer for the Truth of this Aſſertion; but will maintain, that if, the common People of this Country had not been ſeduc'd by falſe Patriots, and *diſappointed* Stateſmen, but left to themſelves, they would be the happieſt in the World. They would bleſs God for the Lenity, Equity, and Tenderneſs of the preſent Royal Family, and look upon it as a ſignal Inſtance of God's Mercy to them, that they are not curſed with ambitious, cruel, and rapacious Rulers like many neighbouring Nations.

Had not theſe well-meaning common People been wrote and harangu'd into a Prejudice

judice to *Hanoverians*; had they not been taught to believe that all our Expences are calculated for the Meridian of the Electorate; had not they, in ſhort, been poiſon'd by the *Diſappointed*, they would not have ſwallowed all the Falſhoods ſpoken of their Prince, his Miniſters and his Government; and ſhut their Ears to ſuch Truths as have been offered in their Favour. Had they not been deluded, groſly blinded, they would have ſeen the Multitude of Obligations their Country lies under to the Royal Family that now graces the Throne. And they would not only gratefully acknowledge ſuch Favours, by a chearful Submiſſion to the Laws and Concurrence in ſupporting the Meaſures of their Royal Benefactors; but deteſt all who ſhould endeavour to alienate their Affections, or inflame a *Prejudice* ſo natural to them againſt all Foreigners whatever.

What Pity it is, that ſo good-natur'd, honeſt a People ſhould be influenc'd to their undoing, by a few Leaders, that would ſell them and all Mankind to gratify their own Paſſions? How muſt it grieve all that wiſh truly the Welfare of the Community, to ſee a Multitude made the Tools of a Party, at the Expence of their Intereſt, their Honour and Gratitude? If it be diſhonourable as well as ungrateful, to return Evil for Good, how ſhall *Engliſhmen* ever after the preſent Time, form any Pretences to Honour, who

are prejudic'd againſt their beſt Friends and Benefactors?

But that it may not be ſaid, that I am begging the Queſtion, or attempting to impoſe on the Credulity of *Engliſhmen*, too apt to be led from Truth, I will endeavour in this ſhort Tract, to expoſe to their View, not all, but ſome of that Infinity of Advantages which they already have, and are like to reap, by the Acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family to the Throne of theſe Realms.

The *Engliſh*, as I have remark'd above, are eaſier deluded, or in other Words, ſee leaſt into the Depths of deſigning Declaimers, of any Nation in the World. But too eaſy as they are by Nature, ſuperficial as they are in Judgment, ſure they are not ſo weak, as not to perceive the Force of *Truth*, when produced naked and undiſguis'd before them? Sure they won't puſh Good-nature, or Credulity, to that Exceſs, as to believe Falſhoods tending to their Undoing, and disbelieve Truths which can't be controverted; Truths obvious to the meaneſt Comprehenſion; and, let me add, Truths, the Belief of which, tends ſo much to eſtabliſh the Perpetuity of national Happineſs?

The *Engliſh*, and that Part of them chiefly, who thwarted all his Meaſures afterwards, invited the Prince of *Orange*, intreated him to come to their Relief. He

came,

came, and reſcu'd them from the Oppreſſions they complained of. But where had their Religion and Liberties been to Day, if he had not ſecur'd them by the only Means that could poſſibly ſecure thoſe Bleſſings to Poſterity? Had hereditary Right, ſo revered by Cuſtom and the Laws, taken place, Princes of the ſame Communion with the late King *James*, who had been oppos'd on account of his Religion, muſt have ſucceeded to Queen *Ann:* And what Proteſtant Family was ſo nearly allied to the Crown as that of *Hanover?* What Family more illuſtrious; what Family of a better Character or Reputation for Wiſdom, Lenity, Valour, and Virtue of every Complexion?

Let it not be ſaid, that I am ſtill begging the Queſtion, unleſs it be ſhewn, that King *William* could have made a better, or ſo good a Choice among all the Foreign Proteſtant Families of *Europe.* He could make none ſo good; he could fix on no Family ſo likely to anſwer the Ends he propos'd by altering the Succeſſion. And thoſe Ends had no View to the future Welfare of *Holland*, as had been invidiouſly ſuggeſted, but to the Perpetuity of the Liberties and Religion of theſe Nations.

Let who will be King of *England*, he muſt think it is his Intereſt to be upon good Terms with the *Dutch:* A Prince, even of

the *Romiſh* Communion, muſt naturally guard againſt the Ambition of *France*, and he could not ſo ſecurely rely on any Alliance for defeating her Schemes, as that of the *States-General*. So that, to ſay, that King *William* had any particular View to the Intereſt of *Holland*, in projecting the Succeſſion of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, would be as ungenerous and injurious to the Memory of that glorious Benefactor, as it would be unjuſt to ſuggeſt of his preſent Majeſty, that he has winked at the Encroachments of *Holland*, and ſacrific'd the Trade of this Nation to the *Dutch*; that they might be the more hearty in ſecuring *Hanover*, and guarrantying the Succeſſion.

How ungenerous to impute that to private ſelf-intereſt, which was the Reſult of the moſt conſpicuous Generoſity and public Spirit that ever Prince was poſſeſſed with. How ungrateful to return an Obligation of ſo ſignal Benefit to the Nation, by aſperſing the Memory of the Benefactor? Shall King *William* be taxed with the deep and black Deſign of ſacrificing the Commercial Intereſt of *England* to his native Country, becauſe he had projected the only Means that could be form'd by human Penetration for ſecuring to Eternity, if it may be ſo termed, the Freedom and Religion of *Engliſhmen?* And ſhall the Princes of the preſent Royal Line be deem'd to ſacrifice the Intereſts

tereſts of thoſe Nations to that of *Hanover*, becauſe they cultivate the Friendſhip of a State which muſt riſe or ſink in proportion to the Strength or Diſability of this Kingdom? Is it becauſe the *Dutch* have not, ſince the Acceſſion, been ſecluded from the Benefit of the Herring-Fiſhery on the Coaſt of *Scotland*, that it is ſaid the Intereſt of *Hanover* is preferr'd to that of *England?* Or is it becauſe our Court has unweariedly ſince the Death of the late Emperor, invited and ſolicited the *Dutch* to join more effectually than they have, in oppoſing the ambitious Views of *France?*

But it would be endleſs to produce Reaſons, proving the Abſurdity and Injuſtice of *Engliſh* Prejudice, in regard to King *William* and the Princes of the preſent Royal Line, on account of *Holland* and *Hanover*. Herein the Genius of the People appears in its full and native Light. They are jealous of all Foreigners; and rather then own an Obligation to thoſe they hate from Nature, they will invert the Order of Things, calling that Criminal which is Virtuous, and proclaiming that to be an Injury which is a Favour: As if to be obliged was the biggeſt Curſe could befall them, and a Benefactor was ſure to become the Object of their Hatred the Moment he became ſuch.

Sorry

Sorry I am, from my Heart, that Truth forces one to join all the intelligent, impartial Foreigners that ever wrote of this Nation, in ſaying that the *Engliſh* are the moſt ungrateful to their Princes, and leaſt Slaves to Juſtice and Honour in regard to their Governours, of any People in *Europe*. When I name the *Engliſh*, let it be underſtood that I include all the Subjects of the Crown of *England*. For I don't look upon the *Scotch* and *Iriſh* to be endow'd with a Drachm more of Honour, Gratitude, Loyalty or public Virtue, than their more powerful Fellow-Subjects. And why ſhould they, ſince they are but the ſame People, inhabiting different Parts of the Empire? The *Scotch* are ſaid to have more Senſe, and the *Iriſh* more Loyalty than the *Engliſh*, which I take the Liberty of denying, becauſe if it were true, they would not join in the modern general Cry, againſt the Meaſures of their Prince and his Miniſters, nor againſt *Hanover* and *Hanoverians*.

Had not the *Scotch* and *Iriſh* been equally tainted with their *Engliſh* Brethren, we ſhould have heard that Pains had been taken in thoſe *Weſtern* and *Northern* Countries, to put a Stop to the growing Infection which had been ſpread by the *Diſappointed* of this Nation in the late and preſent Reigns. Had they not been equally weak, they would have ſeen that all the Meaſures of the Court tended

tended to ſecuring the Liberties and Properties of theſe Nations; that the preſent Land War was abſolutely neceſſary for attaining that deſireable Security; and that all the Expences of the Nation, the Impediments of her Commerce, and all other Reſtraints and Caſualties attending our perplex'd Situation, are imputable to Neceſſity, and therefore ought to be borne chearfully, as tending to preſerve and perpetuate all that is dear to Men in this ſublunary World of ours.

Had not *Ingratitude*, that curſed Weed which thrives in all Climates, but in this moſt of any, ingroſs'd the Souls of thoſe more diſtant People as well as of the *Engliſh*, we ſhould have heard of their recounting and proclaiming the many ſubſtantial Obligations theſe Nations lie under to the preſent Royal Family, and even to *Hanoverians* in general, whom they ſo much affect to deſpiſe and ridicule. But whatever the *Scotch* and *Iriſh* may have been before the Acceſſion of the *Stuart* Family to the Crown of this Realm, they are certainly now but one and the ſame People with the *Engliſh*; hurry'd by the ſame Whims, directed by the ſame falſe Lights, ſway'd by the ſame Prejudices, tainted with the ſame Vices, and as much Strangers to Gratitude, Honour, or Juſtice.

Some

Some foreign Writers have extoll'd the military Virtue of the *Iriſh* and *Scotch*, and ſeem'd inclin'd to give them a Preference in that Reſpect, over the *Engliſh*. But I could never ſee any Foundation for the Partiality; nor indeed, for any Superiority of Valour, which theſeNations vainly arrogate to themſelves above all others. I could mention Occaſions where their military Virtue might be called in queſtion. Nay, I could ſhew where they have behaved worſe than thoſe Foreigners would, whom the *Britiſh* Subjects ridicule the moſt; but this Subject being foreign to the Purpoſe of theſe Sheets, I ſhall drop it, leaving the Vain, if it give them Pleaſure, to hug themſelves with the Thoughts of excelling in Valour, and every other Perfection of the Mind and Body.

Let it however be obſerved, that *Modeſty* is not only one of the moſt amiable but recommendable Virtues a People can be endow'd withal. And I am ſorry to ſay, that it is leſs known here than any where elſe. We have heard of odd, extravagant People, that have however been wiſe enough to benefit by Experience, and turn Neceſſity into Virtue. But here in *England*, it would ſeem that neither Experience nor Neceſſity are of force to teach or reclaim. One would think theExperience of the preſentWar with *France* and *Spain*, might ſhew this Nation that they don't excell their Neighbours in

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military Skill or Reſolution. Have they any Cauſe for bragging of Superiority, or arrogating any Merit from their ſuperior Strength at Sea? What have they done on that Element, of which they are ſo jealous to be thought the Lords? Let their Succeſs in *America* and at the *Hieres*, and particularly their Conduct and Bravery at the latter proclaim their Skill and Proweſs in Naval Affairs. I ſhould be extremely ſorry, that the Security of the preſent Royal Auguſt Family, and the Fate of the Nation, depended on the Hazard of a Conqueſt to be obtained at Sea, by the *Engliſh*, over the *French*, *Dutch*, or even the *Spaniards*; ſuppoſing their reſpective Fleets of equal Number and Force.

I am far from being as ſanguine as ſome vain Mén, whom I hear daily running Diviſions upon *Engliſh* Valour. The *Engliſh*, I admit, are brave, but not more ſo than their Neighbours; and, as for military Skill, I wonder any Man of Senſe among them, will pretend to equal it to moſt Nations of *Europe*. But, as I ſaid before, *Modeſty* like *Gratitude*, is a Stranger in this Land of Preſumption.

That *Gratitude* is a Virtue unknown here, I ſhall endeavour to prove by an Exemplification of the important *Truth*, which I propoſed by this Undertaking to bring to light, and make known to the ſeduc'd and

deluded; which is, that this Nation lies under the weightieſt Obligations to the preſent Illuſtrious Royal Family; and even to *Hanoverians* in general; and by ſhewing that *Engliſh Ingratitude* grew up in proportion to the Increaſe of the Favours conferr'd upon the *Engliſh* Nation.

But it fares no worſe with the Princes of this Royal Family, than with their glorious Predeceſſor, King *William*, whom theſe blinded, prejudiced People, inveigh'd the bittereſt againſt; even, when he was laying them under the ſtrongeſt Obligations, and projecting their Happineſs moſt. And is not this the Caſe at this Time, of our preſent Auguſt Monarch? At the very Time that he hazards his *German* Dominions, by his Zeal in the Support of all that is valuable to an *Engliſhman?* Are not moſt of the Tongues of *England* buſy with his Honour, paternal Tenderneſs, and ſacred Character? Is there a Step he takes, or his Servants, but is ſaid to be taken to promote the Intereſt of *Hanover?* Are not all his Meaſures ſaid to be calculated for the Meridian of the Electorate?

Does he aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*, is it not ſuggeſted that it is with a View to the Aggrandizement of *Hanover?* Yet before it was prudent to declare openly for her, was it not inſinuated that the Dread of involving himſelf with *France*, on the Score

of

of his *German* Dominions, was the ſole Cauſe of his Inaction? Does he take Foreign Troops into his Pay; 'tis wrong, becauſe he might raiſe as many Men here at Home, and let the Money circulate among his *Britiſh* Subjects. But whenever there is an Augmentation of National Troops, the whole People are alarm'd, diſtracted, and in Panics for fear they ſhould be enſlav'd by a Standing Army, as happen'd in the laſt Century. Does he prefer his own Foreign Subjects before any other, becauſe he can depend moſt upon their Valour and Fidelity, and he can oblige them, which he could no other *German* Troops, to fight in any Cauſe wherein the Intereſt of *England* is concern'd; is he not ſaid to be partial? If he exacts only the ſame Conditions for them, which they had before the Acceſſion; if he is contented with ſuch Conditions as *England* allows to other Foreign Troops in her Pay, is not his Juſtice call'd in queſtion?

But has he or his Royal Father done any one public Act, have they gone into any Meaſure or tranſacted any one thing of Moment, which has met with public Approbation? Or rather have they done any thing for which their Virtue, either public or private, was not arraign'd by *diſappointed* Orators and Scribblers? Oh! *Engliſhmen!* how impair'd your Memory; and how in-

attentive to your own immediate Intereſt? Have you loſt the Uſe of Reflection; or do you remember and reflect only to prove you the *ungrateſulleſt* Nation in the World, and to proclaim your *Ingratitude* to all the Nations of *Europe?*

But what is it to one who entertains a good Opinion of himſelf, that the World ſays or thinks ill of him? An *Engliſhman* is ſure to have his own good Word, tho' all Mankind beſides give him a bad one. If he is to be believed, he has monopoliz'd all the Virtues to himſelf; and has the Modeſty to ſay ſo even when he has been detected in ſhaking Hands with them all: And to give the ſtronger Proof of his Modeſty and Senſe, he expects to be believed when he deſerves it leaſt.

Of this we have a late Inſtance, and perhaps the moſt apt to our preſent Purpoſe that could be. *Cræſa*, who all her long Life had been unſteady in her Friendſhip, *L—y—y*, every thing but in the Love and Purſuit of what ſhe left behind her in vaſt Heaps, thinks to attone for the *Ingratitude* of *Cræſus*, her Conſort; ſhe thinks to waſh off whatever Guilt he might have contracted in the Service of a generous Benefactor, by ſaying, *if he had been like modern Patriots, he might have found his Account in being honeſt to his Maſter and true to his Truſt.* This is the plain *Engliſh* of what *Cræſa* ſays

ſays in her laſt Moments, to exculpate her Huſband, who, as a Man of Honour and *Gratitude*, ought to have laid down and openly quitted the Service of his Benefactor, but not ſtaid to betray him, and put him on wrong Meaſures purpoſely to undo him.

But *Cræſa* was unacquainted with *Gratitude* all her Life; ſhe ſhew'd none to thoſe Princes ſhe was perſonally obliged to, nor to thoſe of the preſent Royal Line, who ſecur'd to her the Poſſeſſion of her vaſt ill-gotten Pelf. But whether ſhe taught *Ingratitude* to her Conſort or learnt it of him, is a Queſtion as yet undecided by the Learned. This, however, is certain, that both of them were no greater Strangers to the *Virtue*, than the reſt of their Countrymen. And to prove this, we only need point out the Obligations they lie under to our preſent auguſt Royal Family and their *German* Subjects, and the ungenerous Treatment they met with for having conferr'd ſuch ſignal Favours.

If King *William* was the Deliverer of the *Engliſh* Nation, his late Majeſty may be deem'd their *Preſerver*. He was way'd much more by his Generoſity and Piety, in coming to rule over them, than by the Allurements of a Crown. He was no Stranger to their Weakneſſes and Vices; he knew how ill they had ſerved all the Princes that

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ever ruled over them; and was particularly acquainted with their ill Treatment and Ingratitude to King *William*, to whom they owed the very Power which they exerted, to break his Quiet, and render abortive all his well-concerted Schemes. His late Majeſty knew the Difficulty of ruling a People that are born with a Jealouſy of, and even Prejudice to all Foreigners: He ſaw the Difficulty of pleaſing a Nation ſtigmatiz'd for Murmur and Diſcontent; and he perceived the Riſk he ſhould run if he could not pleaſe them.

But as well as he knew the *Engliſh* Nation, he was no leſs acquainted with himſelf. He knew the Goodneſs of his own Heart. He knew himſelf inclin'd to Generoſity, Humanity, Affability, and every other ſocial Virtue: He knew himſelf to be diſintereſted, an Encourager of Virtue, juſt, equitable, and a Lover of Liberty of Mankind. He knew he had no Ambition, but to make thoſe happy over whom Providence had placed him.

Thus knowing himſelf acquainted with his own Intentions, the late King might hope to pleaſe, or at leaſt to find Quiet and Eaſe among a People, to whom he came to preſerve the Bleſſings King *William* had acquired for them. He knew, as has been already ſaid, that he had a reſtleſs, unthankful Generation to deal with; but he knew

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he ſhould govern them ſo as to leave no reaſonable Room for Clamour; he knew, in ſhort, he ſhould govern ſo as to make them happy; and hoped, as they could not but ſee his Meaſures tending to perpetuate their Happineſs, that *Self-Intereſt*, ſuppoſing them to be naturally unthankful as they were painted to him, would induce them to let a Crown ſit eaſy on his Brow, which he wore but to make them happy.

Ambition had not the leaſt Share in the Conſideration of his late Majeſty, when he conſented to wear the *Britiſh* Diadem. He was a Stranger to all Ambition but that of of doing Good, and making his Fellow-Creatures as happy as human Nature could admit of. He was no Bigot, but a true Proteſtant, and as much a Lover of that Religion as of Liberty. He knew *England* to be the Bulwark of the Religion he profeſs'd, and that that Corner Stone taken away, or ſhook by lawleſs Power, would deſtroy the Reformation. Such were his Conſiderations, ſuch were his Motives for riſking his own quiet to make thoſe eaſy, who are, I fear, from Nature incapable of Content.

His late Majeſty was actuated by the ſame generous Principles that had induced King *William* to riſk his Life and Quiet. King *William* ventured every thing in order to lay a Foundation for reſtoring *Engliſh* Liberty and extending the Reformation, and King

King *George* I. as willingly riſk'd all things to build upon that Glorious Baſis. His Views were great and generous, he extended them to diſtant Ages; and he came to rule over *Engliſhmen*, not for his own ſake but theirs.

But how was he uſed upon his Acceſſion? How was he requited for exchanging the moſt bliſsful Situation that ever Prince enjoy'd, for one the leaſt ſo that ever was known? What Returns were made him for making himſelf unhappy to render theſe Nations otherwiſe? I would draw a Veil here to cover *Britiſh Ingratitude*, if all *Europe* had not been able to atteſt againſt ſo flagrant partiality.

This Wiſe Prince's firſt Care was to correct the Miſtakes of his immediate Predeceſſor, by engaging the Powers concern'd in the late general Treaty, to agree with ſuch Alterations as ſhould prevent future Conteſts and perpetuate general Tranquillity. All *Europe* ſaw his Intentions; and *England* reap'd an immediate Advantage from their perceiving the Rectitude of his Meaſures.

The general favourable Opinion conceiv'd of the Wiſdom and Juſtice of his late Majeſty, and of the Stability of *Engliſh* Freedom in Conſequence of the Acceſſion, was immediately viſible by the Change in the public Credit of *England*. All the Nations of *Europe* poured in their Wealth into her Funds

Funds, which from being Fifty *per Cent* under Par, were preſently got up above it. And here let me pay Thanks to thoſe who then led the Way, and have ever ſince contributed, more than Nations far more opulent, to ſupport the Credit of this Nation.

But the Increaſe of national Credit in Money Affairs, is not the only Obligation the *Engliſh* lie under to *Hanoverians*. 'Tis true, they came in the firſt, with all the Weight of their Wealth, to ſupport the money'd Credit of *England*, and by ſetting the Example, were more ſerviceable in that Reſpect, than far richer Nations. They have continued ever ſince their Good-will towards their new Fellow-Subjects; and let me be allow'd to ſay, that, as all *Europe* had their Eyes on the *Hanoverians* in this Reſpect, the Alacrity with which they firſt, and always ſince, riſk'd their Fortunes on *Engliſh* Credit, was of ſignal Benefit to *England*.

The unmeaning Conduct of the Court of *London*, towards the latter End of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, loſt the *Engliſh* Nation their Credit, and ſunk them in the Opinion of all the Nations of *Europe*. But ſo ſoon as the World ſaw them aſſociate with a Nation the moſt prudent, ſteady, and honeſt of any on the Continent, the public Opinion was alter'd. The Credit of *Engliſhmen* was retriev'd, by the Opinion conceiv'd of the

Probity of *Hanoverians*. And the Giddineſs and Infidelity of the firſt, was overlooked, on Account of the known Steadineſs and Sincerity of the latter. Inſomuch, that the *Engliſh* gained no leſs by *Hanoverians*, in Point of Character, than Wealth.

The *Swedes*, moſt of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, had plunder'd the *Britiſh* Merchants, and impeded their Trade to the *Baltic*, to the great Detriment of the Nation. But ſo ſoon as his late Majeſty took the Reins of Government into his ſkillful Hands, the *Swediſh* Inſolence and Injuſtice were immediately check'd. We have ſeen him afterwards, take down the Pride of the Czar, *Peter* I, when he attempted diſturbing the *Britiſh* Commerce, and deſtroying the Balance of the North, which it will be always the Intereſt of *Britain* to preſerve.

But midſt the Toils of that Great Prince, while he was thus ſedulouſly employing his Time and his Power on the Continent, in Aid of the naval Force of *England*, for the Good of his *Engliſh* Subjects; how did they requite his paternal Care and Tenderneſs? By aſperſing him publickly, blowing the Coals of Sedition, even from the Bar and Pulpit, and by ſowing Diſcontent and Diſaffection throughout the whole *Britiſh* Empire. At laſt an actual Rebellion was form'd, in the *North* and *South* of the Iſland, which was quell'd more by the Hand of Providence,

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and the Wiſdom and Steadineſs of his late Majeſty, than by the Help of his *Britiſh* Subjects.

In *Scotland*, the whole People almoſt were embarked in the Deſign of dethroning the beſt Prince and moſt generous Benefactor that the Nation ever had; and in *England*, if the Majority of the People did not openly avow ſuch a Deſign, it was becauſe they waited to ſee the Succeſs in the *North*.

That whole Affair has been unravell'd by Time, which brings all Truth to light. It is now known that moſt of the Great Men of *England* were inclin'd, and even had promis'd to ſupport that moſt unnatural of all Rebellions. It is known that the Infection had crept within the Palace Gate, and even within the Council-Chamber. And had *Mar* been better ſeconded and more ſucceſsful; and *Forſter* been wiſer, or better adviſed, and luckier, the World would have ſeen ſuch a general Scene of Villainy and black *Ingratitude*, as had never been exhibited in any Land but *England*.

The *Ingratitude* of the Nation was the more conſpicuous in the Eyes of all *Europe*, becauſe they ſaw a People rebel againſt a Prince, whom they had but juſt called over them, a Prince, who came with ſome Reluctance among them, and would not come at all but purely to perpetuate their Happineſs, if poſſible; a Prince, in ſhort, whoſe

Conduct was unexceptionable, and who laid out all his Thoughts and Power for the ſole Benefit of the very Nation who attempted his Ruin.

Heavens! what a Scene was that? In what a Light muſt *Engliſh Gratitude* appear to the Nations of *Europe!* How contemptible muſt the *Ungrateful* appear; how derided by all the World? What favourable Opinion could Foreigners entertain of a People, that rebelled before the beſt, wiſeſt, moſt generous, equitable, indulgent Prince in the World was ſcarce warm in the Throne they had invited him to fill? But, alas! which of the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians themſelves, have recorded any Proofs of *Engliſh Gratitude* and *Fidelity?* Let their Annaliſts of King *William*'s Reign, the late and the preſent, if they can, produce ſuch Proofs as ſhould oblige Foreigners to alter their Opinion of *Engliſhmen*.

Shall they draw their Evidence from the Thankfulneſs of *Engliſhmen* to his late Majeſty for his Acquiſitions of the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden?* Who, but a People the leaſt diſcerning and moſt ungrateful on Earth, would not bleſs that penetrating Prince, for ſecuring the *Engliſh* Commerce for ever, from the Depredations of *Swedes*, by ſhutting them out of the *German* Ocean, and from thoſe of all other northern Nations, by Means of the Port of *Bremen*, from

from whence the *Engliſh* will be always able to curb their Inſolence? Who but a People fatally blind to their own Intereſt, would not ſee that the Port of *Bremen* opens to them a new Inlet for their Trade into the Heart of *Germany?* Who but they would not ſee that every Acquiſition to the Electorate of *Hanover*, is an Addition to the Power of *England?* And who but the moſt prejudic'd Nation under the Sun, would not be thankful to a Prince, who had his principal View to the Religion and Liberties of this Nation, when he laid out his own Hereditary Treaſure in the Purchaſe of thoſe Territories from *Sweden?* Need a Matter ſo ſelf-evident be further cleared up? Any where but in *England*, and to any other Nation but the *Engliſh*, it need not. Is it not evident to all *Europe*, except thoſe moſt concern'd, that *England*, in caſe of Invaſions from *France* or elſe-where, can be more certainly ſuccour'd from *Hanover* by means of the Port of *Bremen*, than from any other Quarter?

England may always ſafely depend on the paternal Care of the Princes of the preſent Royal Line; and ſhe may no leſs rely on the Affection, Bravery, and Fidelity of the *Hanoverians*. Who then ſo ready or likely to ſupport the *Engliſh* in their Neceſſities, as a brave People link'd to them by the moſt binding Ties? And how ſo ſoon, as

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by means of the Port of *Bremen*, could thoſe generous Foreign Saviours come to the timely Aſſiſtance of a People that can't afford a good Word to them or any other Foreigners?

To follow this prejudic'd Nation thro' all their Abſurdities would be as endleſs, as it would be to point out their *Ingratitude*, by oppoſing to it the many and viſible Advantages accruing to them from the Succeſſion of the Princes of the Houſe of *Hanover*. Let any Man of a middle Age but caſt back his Reflexion beyond the late Reign, and venture to ſay that this Nation has not highly benefited by the Acceſſion. Let him call to mind what the People were then, and examine what they are now. I don't intend to ſay that they are more honeſt or *Grateful* now than before the late Reign, tho' if Example had Weight with them, they would be ſo; but I inſiſt they are richer, have a better Taſte, are more polite and converſable, more learned, more humane, and leſs rough and untractable,

To what is the pleaſing Change owing but to Example? To what, but to the Opinion conceiv'd by all the Nations of *Europe* of the Wiſdom, Virtue, and Politeneſs of the new Family, which brought hither the Courteous and Perfect from all the Corners of the Continent? 'Tis well known, that all Nations are more or leſs poliſh'd as

their

their ſeveral Courts are ſo; and their Courts fall in neceſſarily with the Humour and Paſſions of the Prince?

Are the *Engliſh* more polite, affable, courteous, leſs ſtiff and ceremonious than they were, to whom are they indebted but to *Hanoverians?* Are they richer in Bullion, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, Buildings, Shipping, Stock of Cattle, Improvement of Lands; have they more and in greater Plenty of all the Articles that conſtitute national Wealth, do they not owe theſe temporal Bleſſings to the illuſtrious *Hanoverian* Family they are bleſs'd with?

Was it neceſſary to prove that the Condition of *England*, and her Inhabitants, is meliorated in every Circumſtance, ſince the Acceſſion, I would be at the Pains to bring ſuch Proofs, as even an *Engliſhman*, or his more modeſt Fellow-Subject, an *Iriſhman*, could not pretend to controvert. But I think it needleſs to prove Facts ſo clear and ſelf-evident, that no Man in his Senſes can deny them.

For Inſtance, can it be denied that *London* is about one Fourth larger than it was thirty Years ago? Can it be deny'd, that our publick Funds are about Fifty *per Cent.* more valuable, that is, ſell for ſo much more now than before the Acceſſion? Would not a Man that ſhould deny Facts ſo notorious, be deem'd an impudent Madman or Fool?

Fool? Yet ſuch might they be deem'd, that ſhould deny the Increaſe of *Engliſh* Wealth, in all thoſe Articles that conſtitute national Riches.

There is not only a Certainty of *England*'s being far richer now than before the Acceſſion; but that ſhe is oblig'd for the Increaſe to *Hanover*. The good Opinion conceived by all *Europe*, of the Wiſdom and Probity of the now Royal Family, and their *Hanoverian* Counſellors, drew the Wealth of the Continent, and of all the Proteſtants particularly, into *England*. It brought thither a Concourſe of People, who not only brought their Riches along with them, but ſpent beſt Part of them before they returned to their native Countries.

But notwithſtanding the Notoriety of the Increaſe of *Engliſh* Wealth, ſince the Acceſſion, what do they ſay, that are the only Gainers by the Augmentation? What grateful Returns are made to thoſe, who have been the Means of ſo great additional Wealth? Can *Engliſhmen* hear the genuine Anſwer without Bluſhing? And can they deny, that, inſtead of Thanks to theſe foreign Benefactors, they have been conſtantly traduced and vilify'd? Inſtead of acknowledging the Obligation of an Increaſe of Riches, the Royal Family in particular, and *Hanoverians* in general, have been conſtantly taxed, with carrying away the Bullion of *England*. The

conſtant

conſtant Cry was, that this Country was dreined to enrich the Electorate.—Baſe Inſinuation; vile and falſe Accuſation; and known to be ſuch by thoſe who hourly form and publiſh it.

What Wealth can *Hanoverians* take with them from *England* to *Hanover?* They are ſecluded from all Employments by Law; and as for Penſions, the *Engliſh* themſelves have too quick a Digeſtion, to leave it in the Power of the Prince to beſtow any on his foreign Subjects. 'Tis true, he has a large Revenue, but why was it given, but to gratify *Engliſhmen*; or who but they participate of it? 'Tis well known that there is a vaſt Debt on the Civil Liſt Revenue, and it is no Secret which Way it has been contracted. What Revenue can hold out, be it ever ſo large, among a People that muſt be bribed to do their Duty, and who will ſerve neither Prince nor Country, unleſs hired to it by extravagant Wages?

What Money can a Prince ſpare to Foreigners, who is ſurrounded with ſuch Multitudes of *Engliſh* Cormorants, who envy him even the Victuals he eats; and either fawn, ſnarl, or bully him, till he ſatiates their Avarice? What Treaſure can he export, that has not a Sufficiency to anſwer the Calls upon him at Home? Calling to the Throne, expecting, and even exacting upon it, is become ſo habitual, that all *Eng-*

liſhmen look upon it as a Claim of Right, to leave the Prince ſcarce enough to defray the immediate Expence of his own Family.

Tho' theſe Truths, one would think, are too ſtubborn to be deny'd, yet are they deny'd daily; but what is it that an *Engliſhman* won't deny, to ſerve his Purpoſe, or gratify his Paſſion? What ſignifies, ſay they, ſo paultry a Sum as the K——— can ſpare out of his own Revenue? Suppoſe he could ſpare Half of it; but, has not all the Revenue of the Nation been employed to ſerve, aggrandize, and enrich *Hanover*, ever ſince the Acceſſion? They go on; Has not the Intereſt of *England* been ſacrific'd to that of the Electorate? Has not all our Expence been laid out to enlarge and ſecure *Hanover?* In ſhort, Has not our *Engliſh* Bark been ſteer'd by the *Hanover* Rudder?

Such is the dutiful, grateful Language of a People that owe their Religion and Liberties to thoſe, againſt whom they bring this falſe and vile Accuſation. Such are the Returns *Engliſhmen* make to their Benefactors. Such is their Gratitude for an Increaſe of national Wealth, and a Reformation of Manners, that viſibly diſtinguiſhes them from the rough, unhewn Race, they were before the Acceſſion.

But let us remember, that theſe ungrateful Returns are made by People, who would ſwerve

ſwerve from Themſelves and Nature, did they make any other. Let us remember how they ſerved King *William*, and we ſha'nt wonder at their *Ingratitude* to the preſent Royal Family. Let us, in ſhort, call to mind their Gratitude to all their Royal and Foreign Benefactors, in all Ages, and we ſhall the leſs admire at the Inconſiſtency of their Behaviour ſince the Acceſſion.

As ſome few among them have the Modeſty to admit, that neither his late nor preſent Majeſty could ſpare much, if any, of their Civil Liſt Revenue, to hoard up in the Caſtle of *Hanover*; I reckon it needleſs to dwell longer on this Part of my Subject; therefore ſhall proceed to a few curſory Obſervations on the other, and heavier Part of the Charge, *viz.* that all the Expence of *England*, ſince the Acceſſion, as well as her Councils, was employ'd to promote the Intereſt of *Hanover*.

This is the general Cry, and has been ſo ſince the Acceſſion. But ſhall we wonder at it, ſince without ſome ſuch ſpecious Accuſation, the public Prejudice and Ingratitude to *Hanoverians*, would appear to be as abſurd as inexcuſable. The ſame Accuſation was brought againſt *Dutchmen* in King *William*'s Reign. He was a Hero and a God, and, his Countrymen Angels of Light, till the Revolution was compleated, but when the Aid of *Dutchmen* was no lon-

ger wanted, how publickly and generally were they ridicul'd and deſpis'd? Need I repeat the *Engliſh* ungrateful, ill Treatment of their *Deliverer*, from the Moment he had compleated the Work of their Delivery, to his dying Hour. Let that great Prince's ſuppliant Meſſages, concerning a ſingle Regiment he had been nurs'd up in, and the haughty Anſwers made to thoſe Supplications, ſtand as ſo many Records of *Engliſh* Gratitude and Politeneſs.——But let me return to my Subject.

All the Expences of *England*, ſince the Succeſſion, has been calculated, ſay this ungrateful Generation, for the Meridian of *Hanover*. I have ſhewn that the *Engliſh* Naval Armaments in the *Baltic* in the beginning of the late Reign, were to protect the *Engliſh* Trade, and to preſerve a Ballance in the *North*, ſo deſirable in itſelf, and ſo neceſſary and conformable to the Intereſt of *England*. How was *Hanover*, how could an Inland Country be concern'd in Quarrels purely relative to Freedom of Navigation? Yes, but ſay the Ungrateful, the Poſſeſſion of *Bremen* and *Verden* was in View, in the War with *Sweden*, and that of *Mecklenburg*, in the ſubſequent Quarrel with *Ruſſia*.

I flatter myſelf to have made it evident that the Poſſeſſion of the Port of *Bremen* is of infinite Advantage to *England*; nor can

can I ſee of what Benefit it can be to *Hanover*, unleſs it be to have a Communication with the Sea for the Safety of *England* and the Security of her Religion and Liberties. But ſuppoſe *Bremen* had been of no additional Security nor Advantage to *England*, why ſhould the Expence of the *Swediſh* War be charg'd to the Account of *Hanover? Bremen* and *Verden* were added to the Dominions of his late Majeſty before the Acceſſion. And I think no Man will deny, but he might have maintained his Poſſeſſion, in the Plight *Sweden* was in, being ſupported by *Denmark*, if he had never wore the *Britiſh* Diadem.

What has been ſaid of the Quarrel with the Czar, *Peter* I. in Conſequence of his late Majeſty's Views upon *Mecklenburg*, has ſo little Weight, that it deſerves no manner of Anſwer. There has not been a ſingle Suggeſtion of any Deſign on that *Dutchy*, but what came from the Court of *Ruſſia*. And was it not natural for the *Czar* to publiſh ſuch Inſinuations as he knew would inflame a murmuring, ungrateful, undiſcerning Nation?

The Truth is, it was the Intereſt of *England* to humble *Sweden*, but not to deſtroy her. So that, the *Czar* not contented with ſuch Humiliation, and as greedy for Territory as *Engliſhmen* are for *Money*, it became the Intereſt of *England* to ſupport

Sweden

Sweden againſt the Ambition of the *Muſcovite.* And thus the Expence of thoſe northern Quarrels ought to be placed to the ſole Account of *England.* Let us ſee whom to charge with that of the next Quarrel *England* was embark'd in.

Though all *Europe* enjoy'd peace from the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Utrecht* to the Acceſſion, yet were the Seeds of Fewd and Animoſity ſtill remaining; and particularly between the late Emperor and *Philip* V. of *Spain*, between whom there was a temporary Ceſſation only. Theſe Princes being equally ſtiff and perhaps equally unreaſonable, it was the Buſineſs, nay, it became the Intereſt of the other Powers of *Europe* to reconcile them, and even force them to a Reconciliation, that all Obſtacles to a durable and general Peace might be removed.

But, tho' this was the common Intereſt, King *George* I. was the only Prince in *Europe*, who undertook the arduous, and let me add the dangerous Taſk; it being evident that he would probably raiſe himſelf up one Enemy, if not more, from the Improbability of pleaſing all Parties. And ſo it happen'd; for the *Quadruple Alliance* and the Treaty of *London*, the moſt equitable public Compacts that ever had been enter'd into, and purely calculated to amend and ſupply the Defects of the Treaty of *Utrecht*;

Utrecht; theſe Treaties, I ſay, purpoſely made for reconciling the Emperor and *Spain*, brought the Enmity of both on his late Majeſty. The Emperor, 'tis true, was a Party to the Treaties, but became ſo out of Neceſſity, becauſe the late King had the Weight and Addreſs to induce *France* and *Holland* to co-operate with him in the ſagacious Step he had taken. But his Imperial Majeſty never forgave his late *Britannic* Majeſty for the Eventual Succeſſions in *Italy*, which were ſtipulated in Favour of *Spain*. Nor was *Philip* V. or rather his ambitious Conſort leſs diſoblig'd that an ampler and leſs diſtant Proviſion had not been made for her Children.

The Emperor, tho' diſguſted, acquieſc'd with the Diſpoſitions of thoſe Treaties; but *Philip*, counting on the Inability of the Emperor, the Friendſhip of *France*, and the pacific Inclination of his late Majeſty, would parcel out *Italy* among his Children as he thought proper. To this End he invaded *Sardinia* in 1717, and *Sicily* in 1718.—Was not *England* bound by Treaties, thoſe of *Utrecht*, *London*, and the *Quadruple*, to oppoſe her Naval Power to that of *Spain* for the Tranquillity of *Italy*, and far guarantying the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria* and *Savoy*? Was it not her Intereſt to maintain a Balance of Power in *Italy*? And was it not her Intereſt to

cruſh

cruſh a *growing Naval Power*, and check the over-bearing Haughtineſs of a Princeſs, to whoſe Ambition there was no Bounds.

Yet tho' the Deſtruction of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in 1718, which produced a War with *Spain*, and much Perplexity and Expence, was a natural, a juſt and neceſſary Step for a *Britiſh* Monarch to take, the ungrateful *Britons*, have been ſo unjuſt as to ſuggeſt that it was taken with a View for *Hanover*, and calculated ſolely for the Intereſt of the Electorate. Thus, from an erroneous Infatuation that generally attends this Nation, were all thoſe Meaſures charg'd to the Account of his late Majeſty's Foreign Dominions, for which *Engliſhmen* ſhould be moſt gratefully thankful, as being relative only to the Intereſt and Welfare of *England*.——For the greater Clearneſs I will purſue his late Majeſty's Conduct in regard to Foreign Tranſactions, before I obſerve on his Domeſtic.

In conſequence of the Blow given the Naval Power of *Spain* in 1718, King *Philip* declared War againſt this Nation. But however expenſive and inconvenient, in Point of Commerce, that War was to *England*, was it not morally impoſſible to avoid it? And would it not be imprudent and impolitic not to have given the Blow, which principally occaſion'd it? Again, is there a colour for ſuggeſting that *Hanover* was

was or could be concern'd in the Conſequences of that War? Was there a Poſſibility that the Electorate in any Senſe, could be intereſted in provoking *Spain*, a Power diſtant from it, and one that could neither benefit nor injure his late Majeſty as Elector.

Should it be ſaid that *Spain* was provok'd in Complaiſance to the late Emperor, ſtill will the Conduct of his late Majeſty appear to ſquare with the Intereſt of *England*; becauſe the *Alliance* and Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria* was look'd upon to be the Intereſt of the *Engliſh* Nation, ever ſince the Aggrandizement of *France* by the Peace of *Munſter*. But the Truth is, the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria* was a Secondary View only; for the firſt and principal Object with his late Majeſty was the general Tranquillity, on which the Credit, Trade and Happineſs of his *Engliſh* Subjects chiefly depended. But, in either Caſe, *Hanover* was quite out of the queſtion, there being no Poſſibility that his Majeſty could be affected as Elector, by a War between *England* and *Spain*.

The Conſequence evidently ſhews that his late Majeſty's Meaſures with regard to *Spain* were primarily calculated for the Intereſt of *England*; and that Complaiſance for the late Emperor as Head of the Empire, had no Share in them. For we find thoſe Rivals *Charles* VI. and *Philip* V. that had

conſtantly been at Enmity, running into each others Arms, and threatning the Liberties of all *Europe* by their Union and Friendſhip.

But *England* was in more Danger from this Union that any other State. The Allied Princes were Bigots to the *Romiſh* Religion; and could they, by Marriages as they might and was deſign'd, conſolidate their temporal Intereſts, there is ſcarce a Doubt that they would join to weaken and deſtroy the Proteſtant Power in *Europe*, which could never be effected but by breaking in upon the preſent Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and rooting up the Religion and Civil Rights of its Inhabitants.

How neceſſary then was it for his late Majeſty to concert ſuch Meaſures as ſhould defeat Schemes ſo obviouſly deſtructive of the Happineſs of his Subjects? And this Conſideration muſt always juſtify his entering into the Treaty of *Hanover* in 1725. But, ſay the *Ungrateful*, the Emperor and *Spain* had little or no naval Force, and therefore were unable to diſturb the inward Tranquillity of *England*.

What Naval Power had the Duke of *Normandy* when he invaded *England* and conquer'd? Had not King *James* a ſuperior Fleet when the Prince of *Orange* ventur'd to deliver *Engliſhmen* from Oppreſſion? But need we recur to diſtant Inſtances?

Was

Was there not a Rebellion, within a few Years in *Britain* itſelf, which was near ſucceeding without any Foreign Aid? And would it not have ſucceeded, had it been countenanc'd by ſuch Princes as the Emperor and King of *Spain?*

The late King might have conſider'd, that if any thing happen'd to the then Regent of *France*, the Power of that mighty Kingdom as well as of *Spain* would devolve upon King *Philip*, which, in addition to that of the Emperor, might be employ'd againſt the Proteſtant Intereſt, and conſequently would be firſt pointed againſt *England*. But ſuppoſing the Death of the Regent had not happen'd, was the Safety of theſe Realms to depend wholly on the *bonne fois* of a *Frenchman?* Was his late Majeſty to truſt his own Safety to the Fidelity of *Engliſhmen*, who had ſo often betray'd their Princes, and ſo lately endeavour'd to root out him and his Family? Were the *Engliſh* a People to be ſolely truſted with the Preſervation of their own Freedom?

I ſhall, perhaps, be told they may; and more, that they of all others are the fitteſt to be truſted with their own Liberties. This *poſtulatum* I take the Liberty to deny, in which I am warranted by Experience. A People may be by Nature too fickle and undiſcerning to be truſted to themſelves; they may become too wanton and inattentive to

liſten to the Voice of Truth and Friendſhip; and ſhould they be naturally *ungrateful*, they would ruſh into Ruin rather than be thought oblig'd to a Benefactor.

King *William* was not only a Benefactor but Saviour, yet was he conſtantly oppos'd and thwarted, ſuſpected and plotted againſt. And had the *Engliſh* been left to themſelves, had not they been bleſs'd with vigilant Shepherds, both in that Reign and the late King's, where would have been now their Freedom and Religion? The People are inconſtant by Nature, and in ſo great an Extreme, that their Intellectuals are clouded by the Exceſs of their Inconſtancy. So that unleſs they are narrowly watch'd, and cautiouſly reſtrain'd, they will inevitably undo themſelves one time or other.

For this Reaſon they are particularly indebted to the preſent Royal Family more than to any they ever had to rule over them. By well-judged Reſtraints, their late and preſent Majeſties have taken from them the Power of undoing themſelves. And how grateful ought a violent, intemperate, raſh, inconſtant Man to be, had he the Faculty of diſtinguiſhing, to him who ſhould unarm him, that he might not in one of his impetuous Fits, undo himſelf and others?

The Rebellion in 1715 made two Laws immediately neceſſary, which were ſo before, and will be ſo to the End of Time; that

that is, while *Engliſhmen* are fickle, murmuring, diſcontented, ſtubborn and ungrateful. The Act againſt *Riots*, keeps them within neceſſary and ſalutary Bounds, and prevents ſuch Exceſs of Liberty, as often had endanger'd, and will always be the Bane of Liberty itſelf. And the Law for holding Septennial Parliaments, prevents the Frequency of that General Confuſion, that Enmity, that Corruption, that Luxury and Idleneſs, which a general Election naturally, I may ſay, neceſſarily produces.

Yet tho' no Laws were ever better adapted to the Genius of the *Engliſh* Nation, better calculated for the Good of this Society, in particular, or more productive of Happineſs in every Senſe, how was his late Majeſty calumniated, for encouraging and paſſing thoſe Laws; and how has his preſent Majeſty been inveigh'd againſt, for not repealing them? What Volumes have been wrote on theſe Subjects? How many Patriot Speeches, as they are vulgarly phras'd, have been ſpoken upon it? How many mean, worthleſs Men have acquir'd the glorious Character of Patriots, for having annually preſs'd the Repeal of thoſe Laws?

But alas! What is Patriotiſm in *England*? It was ſomething in old *Greece* and *Rome*; but I know nothing it means here in *England* but *Oppoſition*; or in other Words, *Ingratitude*, which certainly all Oppoſition is,

to

to an upright and tender Governor, and publick Benefactor. We may ſee what are the general Notions of *Patriotiſm* in *England*, by ſome late conſiderable *Legacies* left to modern *Patriots*. Had her G——e made her Will, and dy'd, before the late Change of Miniſtry, 'tis probable, the Catalogue of Patriot-Legatees in her Laſt Will and Teſtament, would have been lengthen'd out with the ſounding Names of *P——y*, *C——t*, *S——ys*, *R——h*, *F——h*, and many more, beſides *S——e*, and *P—t*.

Let it not be ſurmiz'd, that I have not alter'd my Opinion of thoſe Gentlemen, as they have alter'd their Conduct, whom her G——e has not thought proper to include in her Liſt of *Patriots*. I can not only forgive a Man for having been in Error, but venerate him for rectifying his Miſtakes, and returning to his Duty: And above all things, I value him for oppoſing his Good Senſe to *Nature*, for oppoſing Virtue to Vice; in ſhort, for being *grateful* to a Prince that deſerves ſo well of his People.

I hope, thoſe of the preſent Adminiſtration, who were the moſt ſanguine Opponents of the late, are verily and truly converted. Why ſhall we doubt the Purity of their Intentions? Why ſhall their public Virtue be call'd in Queſtion? On a Suppoſition then, that theſe great Men are what they ſeem to be, dutiful and grateful to their Prince,

Prince, and zealous for the Welfare of their Fellow-Subjects: What can we think of thoſe, who have, and ſtill do ſow Diſcontent and Sedition, becauſe the *Riot* and *Septennial* Laws are not repealed? We all know what Pains the *Opponents* to the late Adminiſtration took, to be deem'd *Patriots*, by inveighing againſt thoſe ſalutary Laws; and the Publick is no leſs acquainted with their Oppoſition to the Repeal of them, as ſoon as Providence, Chance, or call it what you will, open'd their Eyes to the Intereſt of their Country.

But how feign'd or ſincere ſo ever, theſe, or any other *Engliſhmens* Converſions may be, there is no diſputing the Utility and Wholeſomeneſs of thoſe two Laws, which ought to remain, and be deem'd for ever as Fundamentals, without which the inward Tranquillity of this Iſland can never be ſupported. Every Law that prevents Exceſs, among a People, apt, as *Engliſhmen* are, to puſh all Things to exceſs, is ſalutary, and ought to be deem'd a public Bleſſing.

All our Laws relating to illicit Exportation and Importation are of this Claſs. And if Smugglers are ſo audacious and impudent, tho' we have many ſuch reſtraining, wiſe Laws, what a dangerous Height would not they have puſh'd their Inſolence to, if there had been none? There need be no ſuch Thing as a Cuſtom-Houſe, for no Goods would

would pay Duty. And there would be no *Woollen-Manufacture*, becauſe every Lock of our *Wooll* would be exported for a better Market.

But by the Wiſdom and Tenderneſs of our Princes, who are ſuppoſed, as of Right they ought, to have great Weight in the enacting of Laws; our Liberties and Properties are fenc'd in, and guarded as effectually, as human Underſtanding can deviſe. The Royal beneficent Legiſlators, had not only the Depravity of human Nature in View, but the particular Prejudices and Propenſities of theſe People, and artfully, and benevolently adapted their Preſcriptions to the Nature and Conſtitution of the Patients.

Laws are continually fram'd for the Encouragement of Induſtry; and if none have appeared for the Suppreſſion of Luxury, 'tis becauſe the People are incapable of ſeeing the Utility of a Reſtraint of their Exceſs, and therefore would not bear Sumptuary Laws above all others. But, however, there are already ſuch legal Reſtraints as are ſufficient to preſerve the Peace of the Nation, and render them a flouriſhing and happy People. Yet, tho' with theſe Laws *England* is ſecure and happy, and without them there would be neither Happineſs nor Safety, what are the Returns made by theſe obliged People to their Governors? Let me anſwer this Queſtion, by putting another

another, which if truly anſwer'd, will be an Anſwer to this.—What Returns have the *Engliſh* in all Reigns and Ages, made to their Princes aud Benefactors? On the Solution of this laſt Interrogatory, depends that of the foregoing.

The Syſtem of the Chriſtian Religion is principally founded on the Doctrine of *Rewards* and *Puniſhments*; but tho' the Allurement ſeems of greater Force than the Dread, yet I am afraid that more Chriſtians by Name, avoid the Commiſſion of the Sin more out of Dread of the Puniſhment than out of Love to Virtue or View to eternal Bliſs. In like manner, tho' the good of the whole Community be more eſtimable, and therefore more alluring than private Benefit, yet if there were no temporal Puniſhments inflicted for the Breach of public Charity, how confuſed and unhappy would be the State of Man; particularly in this Country, where the Public is ſo little the Concern of Individuals, and each Individual is ſway'd by Self-Love, Self-Intereſt, Prejudice, Jealouſy, Whim and Caprice?

Were it not for the Dread of Puniſhment, there would be no living in *England*. It would be conſtant Confuſion, Anarchy, Sedition and Rebellion. There would be no ſuch thing as Property, any more than there would be Religion and Freedom. But by the help of Penal Laws, theſe lawleſs

People are kept within ſuch Bounds as ſecure Liberty and every other Bleſſing, which ſo head-ſtrong, unruly, intereſted a People are capable of. How thankful then ought this Nation to be to thoſe Rulers, who compaſſionating their native Foibles, have contributed towards applying the only Remedies that could poſſibly preſerve them from Confuſion and Miſery?

But it is not by wholeſome penal Laws only that this People have been oblig'd ſince the Acceſſion; for it would ſeem to have been the conſtant Study of our Princes to render their Subjects here flouriſhing and happy. In this View, we have ſeen his late Majeſty attempting every Means, laying hold of every favourable Opportunity for meliorating their Conditions. As ſoon as *Louis* XIV. was dead, we have ſeen *France* oblig'd to narrow the Sluices, and defeat at once all the Hopes of that perfidious, ambitious Nation, by a Treaty for deſtroying the Works and Canal of *Mardyke* communicating with the Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

At Home, we have ſeen that Great Prince projecting in every Light, the Happineſs of his People. No ſooner was Domeſtic Peace reſtored after the breaking out of the late Rebellion, but he promoted the noble Deſign of diſcharging gradually the National Debts, by eſtabliſhing that public Proviſion known by the Name of the *Sinking-Fund*.—

Oh!

Oh *Britons!* how ſenſibly obliged are you to that benevolent Prince? How ought you to revere his Memory,— who, tho' repugnant to the immediate Intereſt of the Crown, projected and promoted the Diſcharge of all your public Incumbrances?

This national Debt, like penal Laws, ſeem of abſolute Neceſſity in ſuch a Kingdom as this, where there is neither Quiet nor Safety for the Prince nor People, without Coertion; yet for all this, we ſee, that the munificent Princes of our preſent Royal Line, have willingly parted with thoſe Pledges, without any Conſideration; and with no View but to exonerate the Trade and Induſtry of their Subjects. And tho' Exigency of Affairs, and the immediate Welfare and Safety of the People themſelves, oblig'd the Crown to agree to the Application, to other Uſes, of this ſacred Fund; yet are not thoſe People the leſs indebted for the Royal Condeſcenſion.

With the ſame glorious, diſintereſted Views, we have ſeen the ſame generous Monarch agreeing to the Propoſals made to him in 1719 and 1720. And tho' the infatuated Levity of the People brought theſe big Schemes of the memorable *South-Sea* Year to nothing; yet are not they the leſs obliged to the glorious Prince, who had the Payment of Debts and Encouragement of Trade only

in View when he countenanc'd thoſe ſpecious Projects.

The only colourable Objection to the late Reign that ever I heard made, was about a Million, which was aſk'd and granted, at twice, to clear off Incumbrances on the Civil Liſt Revenue, which accrued from Deficiencies in the appropriated Funds. If there were Deficiencies in the Funds, they ought to be made up by the Parliament, as it was intended and neceſſary that the Revenue of the Crown ſhould be ample and certain. But the Suggeſtion was, that the Debt was incurr'd not by a Deficiency in the Funds, but from Reaſons and Cauſes leſs juſtifiable.

There is no Extravagancy of the *Engliſh* leſs excuſable than their taxing the Princes of the preſent illuſtrious Family with appropriating to their own private Uſe, or hoarding up either here or at *Hanover*, any Part of the Civil Liſt Revenue. There is no Folly of *Engliſh* Growth leſs juſtifiable; there are none of their Abſurdities and Inconſiſtencies more glaring and evident. All *Europe* know the Paſſion of the People for Bribes and Penſions. They themſelves know, that without thoſe Incentives, there is no Reaſoning them into Duty to their Prince nor Zeal for the Country. In ſhort, they know that there is no obliging them to ſerve the Public without being hired to it.

Had

Had the Prince double the Revenue he has, he would be never the richer, he would, as he now is, be always poor, always needy, and always in Debt. How could it be otherwiſe, where all thoſe about him gape for what they can flatter him out of, or force from him? Can he ſave out of little more than half a Million, who has ten Millions, with the keeneſt Appetites of any in the World, to ſatiate?

If it were poſſible for any Prince that ever was born to pleaſe this Nation, his late Majeſty would have done it. He was wiſe, generous, cautious, had every princely Virtue that ſhould endear him to a diſcerning, thankful People. He never did any thing, went into any Meaſure that did not tend to the Happineſs of theſe Nations. He ſecured them Abroad and at Home by Treaties and Laws, regain'd their Credit among Foreigners, ſet them once again at the Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt, humaniz'd, poliſh'd and enrich'd them, yet how was he repaid whilſt living; how is his Memory rever'd ſince his Death?—— Shameful Reflection!

Studious as that great Prince was to render this a happy Nation, he met but with *Ingratitude*, that prolific Plant which ſhoots up in every *Britiſh* Heart. Studious as his Succeſſor has been to copy the Illuſtrious Example;

Example; induſtrious as he has been rather to out-do, in Acts of Princely Benevolence, than fall ſhort of the great Original, he has had no better Luck, was treated no better than his God-like, Royal Sire. The oblig'd, ungrateful Generation that made ſo ill Returns to the Father, purſues the Royal Son with the ſame invidious, falſe Suggeſtions and Inſinuations, with the ſame Calumnies and Aſperſions; pay him with the ſame Infidelity, Inſolence and Ingratitude; and in every Senſe behave, rather worſe to his preſent Majeſty than his Immortal Father, tho' they are not leſs oblig'd, but rather more if poſſible, than to the former.

But are they not in this Inſtance uniform and conſiſtent with themſelves? Did they behave better to his preſent Majeſty than to his Royal Father, becauſe he obliged them more, they would ſwerve from Nature, they would differ from themſelves. They would no more be *Engliſhmen.* They would be ſome other People, did they riſe in Gratitude in Proportion to the Obligation conferr'd upon them. They would degenerate, if the Expreſſion may be uſed in this Senſe, did they ſee that their own immediate Intereſt requir'd they ſhould be more grateful to a Prince to whom they ſtand ſo greatly indebted.

As I have pointed out ſome of thoſe many ſignal Obligations which theſe blinded

People

People lay under to his late Majeſty, I ſhall produce ſome alſo which they lie under to his Succeſſor. I do this not with any View to their Amendment; for the Amendment of an *Engliſhman* would be a Soleciſm in Morals. No; the Pains I take is with a View to the Juſtification of the Illuſtrious, Royal Family whom Providence has placed over us; and to the Praiſe of thoſe few, who think it their Intereſt as well as Duty, to pay them back in Fidelity and Gratitude, for the Peace and Happineſs the Nation has enjoy'd ſince the Acceſſion.

His preſent Majeſty wiſhing no leſs ardently than his Royal Father, the Proſperity of theſe Nations, ſought every early Means for rendring them what he wiſh'd them to be, a free and flouriſhing People. He was left a Legacy of a *Spaniſh* War, which had been unjuſtly forced upon his late Majeſty, and was bequeath'd a *Jealouſy* or *Coldneſs* with the late Emperor, occaſioned by that Prince's own Weakneſs and Ambition. But how perplexing ſoever his Majeſty's Situation was, on Account of theſe Difficulties, his Wiſdom, and Fortitude, and more eſpecially, his Tenderneſs for his Subjects here, help'd him to ſurmount them with Glory to Himſelf, and Benefit to his People.

As the Commerce of his Subjects was greatly affected, by being deprived of the lucra-

lucrative Markets of *Spain*, his firſt Attention was to recover that Trade, by applying to the Ambition and Vanity of the Queen of *Spain*, who then, and ſtill dictates in that Cabinet. Beſides this Conſideration, his Majeſty had another very powerful Motive, to induce him to practice upon the Court of *Madrid* before that of *Vienna*. The latter was moneyleſs, ſo that cutting from it the vaſt Subſidy coming from *Spain*, was the ready Way to bring the Emperor to Temper and Friendſhip.

Thus, by ſoothing the Vanity of her Catholic Majeſty, were we ſure of recovering the valuable Trade of *Spain*, and the ineſtimable Friendſhip of the Court of *Vienna*. And we did both, to the Diſappointment of the moſt envious of our Neighbours, and of the moſt unfaithful and ungrateful here at home.

Inſtead of Gratitude for ſo ſeaſonable an Interpoſition in their Behalf; inſtead of Thanks for ſo quick a Recovery of the Trade of *Spain*, and Friendſhip of the Courts of *Madrid* and *Vienna*; inſtead of grateful Offerings to Heaven, for the happy Conſequences reſulting from his Majeſty's Wiſdom and Tenderneſs for his Subjects, there was ſcarce a Nook of theſe Kingdoms, that did not echo Unthankfulneſs back from the People to the Throne. Every Mouth was open on his Majeſty's Conduct, every

Tongue

Tongue was buſy with his ſacred Character, every Pen was employ'd, not to find, but to make Flaws, firſt, in the Treaty of *Seville*, and next, in the ſubſequent Treaty of *Vienna*.

What was given in lieu of ſuch ſolid Benefits? Why, a Feather to *Spain*, and to the Emperor a Boon which was our own Intereſt to grant, and ought to have been granted as early as the Year 1713. To accompany with a Fleet the *Spaniſh* Gariſons to *Tuſcany*, was all the Recompence *Spain* had from us; and to guaranty the *Pragmatic Sanction*, was all the Favour we did the Emperor. The firſt ſtood us in but little, if compar'd to the Advantages reſulting from Peace with *Spain*; and the ſecond was as eſſentially ſerving *England* as the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Soon on the Heels of the Treaty of *Seville*, came the War between the late Emperor and *France*, on Account of the Election of *Poland*; which, if conſider'd with ſtrict Juſtice, may be ſaid, to have been a War which the Emperor had wantonly brought upon himſelf; and for that Reaſon, ought to have been left to manage it by his own ſingle Force. But tho' that miſ-guided Prince had involved himſelf, not only without our Monarch's Approbation, but againſt it; ſtill would *England* have eſpouſed and ſupported his Cauſe, if *Holland* had

not by a precipitate Neutrality with *France*, put it abſolutely out of his Majeſty's Power, to interfere any otherwiſe in that Quarrel, but as a Mediator.

The Leaders of Faction here at Home, being fully ſenſible that the Conduct of the *States-General* had tied up his Majeſty's Hands, and that the Nation was in no Plight to embark ſingly, without the *Dutch*, againſt *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia:* Theſe ſeditious Chiefs, I ſay, never once attempted, either in their printed or oral Declamations, to approve of the Emperor's Conduct, to diſapprove of that of *Holland*, or to encourage or ſeem to wiſh that their Country would embroil itſelf with *France* and *Spain*.

But tho' herein they acted as became wiſe and dutiful Subjects, yet was the Occaſion too opportune, and the Subject too ſpecious, not to be improv'd and enlarg'd *à l'Angloiſe*. The *Engliſh* being jealous of the *French*, from Nature, they were eaſily inflamed againſt the pacific Conduct of their Prince at this Juncture. What the Leaders of the Factious dare not ſpeak in either of the Houſes of Parliament, or publiſh in Print, they whiſper'd to their Zanies, who echo'd their Seditious Clamours throughout the Nation.

The Subject was too ſpecious, the Soil too fruitful not to be cultivated; and the *Diſappointed* fail'd not to improve the Opportunity.

tunity. The Infection was induſtriouſly ſpread, the Miniſters were painted as Men that had ſacrific'd all Things to the Will of the Prince; and he was openly charg'd with Partiality to the Intereſt of his native Country. The Cry was, that the Emperor was too great for *Hanover*, tho' not great enough for *England*; and that *France* was permitted to worry him, that he might be no future Check to the Aggrandizement of the Electorate.

Herein then did the *Engliſh* prove themſelves to be, what they but too truly are, the unjuſteſt and ungrateſulleſt Nation in the World; and let me add, the leaſt diſcerning too. They ſaw, or might ſee, the abſolute Neceſſity his Majeſty lay under of looking on, after the *Dutch* had tied themſelves down by a *Neutrality*. They might ſee too, his Majeſty's Regard for the Commerce of this Nation, in not opening a Wound that had been lately heal'd by the Treaty of *Seville*. And they might perceive his Care and Tenderneſs in not increaſing their Debts or Taxes, by involving them in a War, they were unable to ſupport alone. But their Prejudice to Foreigners, and *Ingratitude* to *Benefactors*, prevailed over their Reaſon, their Duty, and even their own Intereſt.

But why ſhould it then be the Intereſt of *Hanover* any more than now, that the Houſe

of *Auſtria* ſhould be reduc'd and enervated? At this Time, the Cry is, that this Nation is involved in a conſuming, expenſive Land War, to ſupport the Houſe of *Auſtria*, becauſe the Intereſt of *Hanover* is concern'd; but ten Years ago the Cry was, that the Nation did not embark in ſuch a War, becauſe that ſame Intereſt of *Hanover* was not concern'd. I wiſh our *Engliſh Machiavilians* would reconcile theſe Contradictions. But, as well might one hope to be able to ſtay the Winds, the Tides and Seaſons, as expect that *Engliſhmen* would be conſiſtent or grateful.

It was ſound Policy ten Years ago, not to involve the Nation in a Land War, becauſe the *Dutch* would not help us, and the King of *Sardinia* was ally'd with *France*; and becauſe there was, there could be no View to diſmember materially the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But it is now equally ſound Policy, to aſſiſt that Houſe, that Bulwark of *European* Freedom; becauſe, the *Dutch* ſupply great Part of the Expence of the War, tho' they have not declar'd openly againſt *France*, becauſe the King of *Sardinia* embarks with us *totis viribus*; and becauſe, the very Being of the Houſe of *Auſtria* is ſtruck at, which muſt be ruined, and the Liberties of *Europe* involv'd in its Ruin, if not ſupported by this Nation at this Juncture.

There

There is moſt imminent Danger now, there was ſcarce any ten Years ago. There was a Proſpect of ſucceeding, when his Majeſty undertook the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; but there was none when it was expected that he ſhould ſupport her Father. The War on the Continent is now become of abſolute Neceſſity; but ten Years ago, there was ſcarce any Neceſſity at all. All which proves, as evidently as any Problem in *Euclid*, that his Majeſty's Conduct then and now is, equally wiſe and prudent, as being calculated for the Intereſt of this Nation; and that his *Britiſh* Subjects are now, as they were then, undeſerving, undiſcerning, and ungrateful.

But their Ignorance and Unthankfulneſs are not confin'd to Foreign Tranſactions only; both are viſible in all the national Affairs, Domeſtic as well as Foreign. It might be hoped, that the Bulk of the People would be able to diſtinguiſh their own Intereſt, and judge better of the latter than the former. But their natural Weakneſs is ſo great, their Prejudice to Foreigners ſo ſtrong, and their Appetite for Scandal, Sedition, and Reſiſtance ſo quick, that the beſt Scheme, the leaſt Project that ever was fram'd, ſhall meet but with Contempt and Ingratitude from them.

Of this we have a memorable Inſtance in the late Scheme for ſecuring the Revenues

ariſing

ariſing from *Wine* and *Tobacco*. A Scheme, which if brought to bear, would be a publick Benefit, and of infinite Service to the Importers of thoſe Commodities; and conſequently of Advantage to Trade and Navigation. And let me ſay, a Scheme, which is now applauded as it was then exploded; and which was at that Time ſecretly applauded by thoſe very factious *Chiefs*, who had exploded with moſt Vehemence and Noiſe.

I am ſo convinc'd of the Truth of what I aſſert, concerning that Scheme, and the general Utility and Conveniency of it, that I heſitate not to pronounce the Nation unhappy in its not ſucceeding; and thoſe to be inexcuſable, who oppoſed it. And I heſitate no leſs, to proclaim and applaud the ſuperior Wiſdom and Zeal of the Royal Promoter, where Care and Tenderneſs, on that Occaſion, as on all others, was requited with the baſeſt and blackeſt *Ingratitude*.

His Majeſty, ever turning a deaf Ear to the unreaſonable, unjuſt Clamours of a People, who he knew were unable to ſtop their Tongues from inveighing againſt their Rulers, whether in the wrong, or acting uprightly; ever ſhutting his Eyes to their Failings; ever willing to forgive and forget their ill Treatment of Himſelf and Royal Father; and ever ſolicitous for the Welfare of thoſe he governed: This generous, this beneficent Prince, I ſay, this wiſe Prince concerted,

concerted, after the ill Succeſs of the *Exciſe Scheme*, the only Meaſure that could poſſibly preſerve the valuable Trade of *Spain* to theſe Nations.

Yet, how was the Royal, Conſummate Stateſman requited for all his Pains and Caution? With the moſt virulent Clamour, and moſt ſeditious Inſolence. What did the Nations of *Europe* ſay, of *Engliſh* Clamour, and Oppoſition to the late *Convention* with *Spain?* That his Majeſty was pitied, who preſided over a Nation that was incapable of Obedience and Gratitude. What will impartial Poſterity ſay, of a trading People, that ran head-long into a War, with the Nation in the World by whom they gained moſt; when they might have had better Conditions than they had any Right to claim; better than they could expect by the moſt ſucceſsful War, and far more advantageous than will be ever offer'd again? That, were the preſent oppoſing, ungrateful, unmeaning Generation only to ſuffer, the Miſchief would not be great.

Strange Infatuation! that a People complaining, as they did before the *Convention*, of a Decay of their Trade, and of being ſupplanted by the *French*, in their Trade to *Spain* particularly, ſhould oppoſe a Meaſure, which of Conſequence would be quickening their own and damping the Commerce of their Rivals. But, as if *Prejudice*

was

was more prevalent than even *Self-Intereſt*, theſe infatuated People force, I may ſay, their Sovereign from his own wiſe, well-digeſted Plan, and precipitate themſelves into the very Meaſures, which they ought to avoid; becauſe moſt deſtructive of their own Trade, and moſt conducive to that of the *French*, who have ever ſince the preſent *Spaniſh* War, engroſs'd all the *Spaniſh* Markets to themſelves.

Experience, I am ſorry, dear-bought Experience, has prov'd the Rectitude of his Majeſty's Conduct, in regard to the *Convention*; and is no leſs a Proof, that, if ever this Nation ſhould be happy, it will be more from the Effects of Chance, than ariſing from Sagacity, Prudence, or Steadineſs in themſelves. But what Chance have a People of ſucceeding, who are ſure to oppoſe every Meaſure calculated for their Benefit; and embrace all ſuch as tend to their Ruin? Do they who own no Obligation, and who are leaſt grateful where they ought to be moſt ſo; do they who are ſure to return Evil for Good; do they who openly revile and reſiſt their Benefactors; are ſuch ſenſeleſs, unthankful People as theſe, intitled to the Smiles of Heaven, or Care and Tenderneſs of their Rulers?

If I might preſume to araign his Majeſty's Conduct in any thing, it would be for ſuffering his Royal Heart to bend to the Will

of

of his People againſt his own Judgment, in the Inſtance of that *Convention*. His Reaſon told him they were wrong in not being contented with a Preliminary, on which a glorious and ſolid Peace might and would be built; but the unbounded Goodneſs of his Heart inclin'd him to yield to the Importunities of the ſeditious Suppliants; and his Love of Eaſe and Quiet prevail'd upon him to acquieſce in order to ſilence a Clamour that became troubleſome and dangerous.

But how increas'd is the Subject's Obligation to his Majeſty on this double head? In concerting the *Convention*, a Meaſure ſo productive of general Happineſs to this Nation, he merits the warmeſt Acknowledgments; and in waving the Advantages of that Compact, merely to comply with the Wiſhes of his People, he merits no leſs. Nor ought the *Gratitude* of his People to abate, becauſe the War with *Spain* has been expenſive and unſucceſsful. On the contrary, their bad Succeſs in it, ſhould increaſe their Gratitude and Veneration for their Prince, as it is a Confirmation of his Wiſdom and Foreſight, in preferring a Peace to it.

In like Manner are theſe blinded People obliged to their Prince for chuſing the alternative of War with *France*, rather than Peace. For their Sakes, he choſe and projected Peace with *Spain*, becauſe it was their

Intereſt, but when nothing but War would go down with them, he gratified them at the Expence of his own Judgment and Quiet.

But ſee how wiſely his Majeſty acts, and how imprudent and contradictory his People act in the preſent Conjuncture. *France* forced a War upon him, when it became neceſſary that he ſhould declare firſt; and he would have done ſo, had he not a prudent View to his Allies, who were not obliged to grant him Succours, unleſs he was firſt attack'd. A War with *Spain* eſſentially affects our Trade, but one with *France* has a quite contrary Effect; becauſe the Ballance has and ever will be againſt this Nation in Trading with the *French*. Yet the *Engliſh* were mad for a War with *Spain*, and are now as mad for a Peace with *France*, though it ſhould be at the Expence of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, of that of *Savoy*, of general Freedom, and of the Trade, Religion and Liberties of theſe Nations. — What can this fickly Humour be call'd, but Infatuation? Can we deem that a Nation of Senſe that runs into ſuch obvious Contradictions?

But to illuſtrate the more the important *Truth* I have engaged to bring to light; viz. *That in every Inſtance, the preſent Royal Family, have conferr'd ſignal Obligations on thoſe that repay them with Ingratitude*, I ſhall conſider the preſent State of Affairs more minutely.

The

The ſudden death of the late Emperor alarmed all Europe; and it gave our Gracious Sovereign the greater Concern, that he was afraid *France*, as uſual, would take Advantage of his Unpreparedneſs, and ſecretly urge on, if not openly ſupport the Claimants to the *Auſtrian* Succeſſion. He was not miſtaken; for two Months after that Prince's Death, though the moſt inclement Seaſon of the Year, the King of *Pruſſia* was encouraged to open the dreadful Scene with the Invaſion of *Sileſia*.

What other Part but that of Mediator had his Majeſty to act. He had a War with *Spain* on his Hands; nor was he in Condition to oppoſe the King of *Pruſſia*'s Progreſs, nor even to defend his own Territories on the Continent, if attack'd. Therefore, as he could do nothing elſe, he mediated and open'd a way for the ſubſequent Peace of *Breſlaw*.

Early the following Spring the Houſe of *Bavaria*, ſupported by all the Power of *France*, attack'd the Queen of *Hungary* on the other Side; and fearing his Majeſty would ſuccour that diſtreſs'd Princeſs, *France* marched a formidable Army to the Frontiers of *Hanover*, which produced a Neutrality, that has been more exaggerated, if poſſible, and repreſented in more odious Colours than the taking 16000 *Hanoverians* into *Britiſh* Pay. Yet was this firſt Step as well

well as the latter, the ſtrongeſt Inſtance not only of his Majeſty's Penetration, but of his paternal Regard for the Welfare of his *Britiſh* Subjects.

If he had not agreed to the Neutrality, the *French* would force themſelves into Poſſeſſion of the Electorate, which gives *England* ſo great Weight on the Continent, and in the Empire eſpecially. But by temporizing *England* had time to prepare, and carry'd on unmoleſted her Trade, till ſhe ſhould be prepared.

Theſe are Advantages obvious to all Mankind; yet though they be ſuch, and that every intelligent *Engliſhman* knows they are, what are the Returns they made? I wiſh I could not ſay, that in this Inſtance as in all others, they pay with *Ingratitude*, what they ought to return with Duty and Thanks. Inſtead of bleſſing the tender Hand that procured them, by that wiſe Neutrality, a time to breath and prepare, and ſecured their Trade for near two Years after uninterrupted; they inveigh'd againſt the Great Author of their bliſsful Situation, and condemn'd the Meaſure by which he wrought their Happineſs.

But of all their Invectives, I know of none worſe grounded than ſuggeſting, that the Neutrality for *Hanover*, was bought at the Expence of *England*. In what Senſe can theſe Enthuſiaſts mean that *England* ſuffered

ſuffered by a Meaſure that ſecur'd her Trade, and procured her time to prepare for an offenſive War? But, ſay they, it was ſtipulated by the Neutrality of *Hanover*, that the Troops of *Spain* ſhould go unmoleſted to *Italy*.

Granting there was ſuch a Stipulation, was it not for the Advantage of *England*, and the Common Cauſe, that the Force of *Spain* ſhould be ſeparated, and that ſo much of it ſhould be permitted to be tranſported where it muſt moulder away? The Views of *Spain* were on *Italy*, where, by giving her a Footing, ſhe would oblige *France* to caſt her Views alſo. Does not the Experience of all Ages; does not that of the preſent War point out the Wiſdom of involving *France* in *Italian* Wars? Let us conſider the vaſt additional Weight *France* would have in the preſent Conteſt, if ſhe could employ in *Germany* or *Flanders*, all that Part of her own Force, and that of *Spain*, which has been ſo long uſeleſs on the ſide of *Italy*.

But to follow this *ungrateful* People in all their Inconſiſtencies would be endleſs. Need we a ſtronger Proof of their Indiſcernment and Undutifulneſs, than their Outcry at taking *Hanoverian* Troops into *Britiſh* Pay? One would think the Inhabitants of the whole Electorate had been taken to bed with our Wives, and to board with our Children,

Children, when that handful of the beſt Troops in *Europe* had been engaged to defend the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and thereby ſecure the Liberties of *England*.

Had they been *Danes*, *Swedes*, *Swiſs* or *Turks*, we ſhould have been contented, the Meaſure would have been eligible, and it would have been the higheſt Folly not to have taken it; but being *Hanoverians*, the Step was wrong, was partial, was expenſive and unneceſſary. Was ever Folly and Prejudice puſh'd to a greater length?

Even now, after an Experience of two Years, the Folly is not ceas'd, nor the Prejudice effac'd. Even the glorious Share theſe Troops had in the Succeſs at *Dettingen*, and in the Preſervation of a Life ſo dear to all *Europe*, and to us particularly, has not worn off the baſe, injurious Prejudice. It is forgot, that the Succeſs of that important Day, was principally owing to *Hanoverian* Gallantry, and particularly to the *Hanoverian* Artillery. Pity that the Word *Dettingen*, according to a late ingenious and impartial Writer, ſhould not be mark'd on the Forehead of every prejudic'd, ungrateful *Briton*, who ſhou'd oppoſe the retaining that brave Corps, to ſecure the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Liberties of theſe Nations.

Were theſe prejudic'd, unaccountable People to be argued with, they might be aſk'd,

aſk'd, if the Public Good did not then, and ſtill does require that we ſhould take Foreign Troops into our Pay. The Affirmative being admitted becauſe there is no Colour for a Negative, it might be further ask'd, where elſe but at *Hanover* could or can ſuch an excellent Body of Troops be form'd? All the mercenary Troops of *Europe* are engag'd; the *Dutch* can find none; and had not his Majeſty conſented we ſhould have his *German* Troops, we muſt have augmented our Native Troops far beyond what they have been in latter Ages, and beyond what they ſhould be, to have Men enough left to carry on the Foreign and Domeſtic Trade and Buſineſs of the Nation.

Yet neceſſary, reaſonable, and juſtifiable as was the taking theſe *Hanoverians* into our Pay, how were the Miniſtry calumniated for adviſing that Step; how was even Sacred Majeſty itſelf treated, for a Condeſcenſion that ſhould for ever endear him, and would, to any other Nation in the World but the *Engliſh*, who never conſider their *Benefactors* in the Light they deſerve?

Even now, tho' we have as much or more Need of Foreign Troops, than heretofore, I dare ſay we ſhall have the ſame unmeaning Clamour repeated louder than ever, ſhould that uſeful, neceſſary Body of Foreigners be continued in our Pay for another

other Year. There will be no Conſideration had of their Services, ſince they have been firſt hired. It would be running counter to Nature for *Engliſhmen* to conſider paſt Services or Obligations. Had they conſider'd either, they would have ador'd their Prince, who has done ſo much for them; had they any Senſe of Benefits conferr'd, they would bleſs Heaven for ſetting a Family over them, by whoſe means they have reap'd ſo many ſignal Advantages.

But would it not be a Weakneſs to expect or hope that Men will ſwerve from Nature? If a Nation be prejudic'd, inconſiſtent and undiſcerning by Nature, can we hope any Reaſoning will reform them? Can we expect, where Self-Intereſt fails, that any Argument or Conſideration can biaſs a People to the right, who revere the ſame Self-Intereſt more than the Goſpel?

The Perfidiouſneſs of the Court of *Berlin*, as it gives a new and unfavourable Turn to Affairs, and a palpable Advantage to *France* on the Continent, requires we ſhould double our Efforts in Favour of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, and in Support of General Liberty. Yet what is the preſent General Clamour, but for a Peace: Or what is the General Advice, but that if he War muſt be continued, it may be carried on by Sea only. I need not add,

that

that the Outcry comes from a Nation who expect to riſe in the State by oppoſing the Prince; and that Advice comes from thoſe who have Experience that a Naval Force, however great, would never prevent *France* from carrying her Point on the Continent.

What Wonders have the *Engliſh* done againſt weak *Spain*, by their Naval Force, ſince the breaking out of the preſent War? Fortune threw a few rich Prizes in their Way, but it was without ſeeking or fighting for them. What did they do laſt Spring at the *Hieres*, when they had a vaſt Superiority. What did they get by their Naval Wars, the laſt Century, with *Holland* ſingly? Or what have they done againſt *France*, tho' they had four Ships to her one, ſince the Declaration of the preſent War?

'Tis with Nations as with Individuals, few know themſelves. But of all the Nations under Heaven, none knows itſelf ſo little as the *Engliſh*. They call themſelves Lords of the Ocean, and, which is more ridiculous, think they are ſo. I wonder they don't, like the vain *Venetian*, wed the Sea in Pomp. But wedded to it they are in Conceit, for they are jealous of all *Europe*, and won't, by their Good-will, permit any other Nation to pay it any kind of Court.

Yet after all this oſtentatious Parade, they are as little capable, and make as little of

the Sea as moſt People, except in the Extenſion of their Trade, wherein *Self-Intereſt* more than Honour is concern'd. Would the burning a few Villages on the Coaſt of *Normandy* and *Bretaign*, ſuppoſing it practicable, prevent the *French*'s taking the *Netherlands*, and ſending formidable Armies to join the Emperor, to attack the King of *Sardinia*, and to invade *Hanover?*

What can they mean, but to increaſe the Seeds of Sedition and Diſaffection, who adviſe a Peace, which, as things are circumſtanc'd at preſent, muſt neceſſarily be a Diſadvantageous and precarious one? And what, but in order to force their Royal *Benefactor* into a wrong Meaſure, can induce theſe ſame Men to adviſe withdrawing from the Continent to purſue the War by Sea only?

All I can ſay in their Favour is, that however weak, perfidious and *ungrateful* they may ſeem, they are impell'd by Nature to be what they are. They have a particular Spight and Prejudice to *Hanoverians*, becauſe they are moſt oblig'd to them of any People in *Europe*, and becauſe they are the Subjects of their King, to whoſe Wiſdom and Goodneſs they owe their Wealth, their Liberties, and Religion. 'Tis enough that they are oblig'd for all the Happineſs they enjoy to the Influence and Foreſight

Foreſight of the preſent Royal Family; 'tis enough that the Royal *Benefactors* have conferr'd ſignal Obligations on this ungrateful People; 'tis, in ſhort, ſufficient in *England*, for a Prince to be wiſe, virtuous, upright, generous, tender and compaſſionate, in order to be oppoſed, ill-uſed, and ill-ſerved.

FINIS.